

Illinois Legislators Defeat 2 'Loyalty' Bills

By CARL HIRSCH

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20. — McCarthyism took a stunning defeat in Illinois today with the rejection of the two Broyles bills by the House Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Legislature.

The vote by the 41-man committee came after a tense three-hour hearing, with the House chamber jammed by delegations opposing the bills.

The American Legion bloc, sponsors of the two punitive thought-control measures, said they would still fight for reversal of the committee's action. The bills, which would

set up a state commission to probe "subversive" activities and provide 20-year imprisonment for persons linked with "communism," were previously passed by the State Senate.

Climax of the hearing came as William Sennett, legislative representative of the Communist Party of Illinois, attempted to testify against the bills.

Under a rule adopted previously to bar Communists and all witnesses who refused to answer questions about political affiliation, Sennett was stopped from speaking. In the tumult that followed, House sponsors of the Broyles bills called for the sergeant-at-arms to oust Bennett.

The incident underscored the (Continued on Page 2)

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3 Scandinavian Gov'ts Urge Big Power Talks

OSLO, Norway, May 20.—A joint statement issued yesterday by the foreign ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark pledged joint support for a "top level personal meeting" of the big powers, the statement was issued by Oesten Unden, foreign minister of Sweden; Dr. Saivard M. Lange,

foreign minister of Norway and Ole Bjoerp, foreign minister of Denmark, at a regular meeting held to exchange views on policy.

The joint statement also expressed the hope for a Korea armistice "on the basis of the Indian resolution passed by the UN General Assembly."

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 20.—Adlai E. Stevenson, in an interview with reporters when he arrived here yesterday by plane from Peshawar, said he was "convinced the time is ripe" for the big power talks proposed by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

MOSCOW, May 20.—Harold Wilson, former Laborite president of the British Board of Trade, and British Ambassador Sir Alvary Gascoigne lunched yesterday at the embassy with Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

LONDON, May 20.—Winston Churchill said today he thought it would be nice if Eisenhower would visit Europe at some time, but he did not think it necessary to invite him now. The question came up as Churchill answered queries following his recent proposal for a big power conference and an end of the Korean war.

Observers felt Churchill was repeating the substance of his recent speech in answer to those who wanted a "big two" London-

Washington meeting. The foreign office, at the same time, in answer to an Associated Press dispatch, denied London had asked the Soviet Union directly for a big power meeting.

Churchill said that "there are only reasonable differences of opinion" between Britain and the USA. Then he continued:

"If I thought there was any chance of his (Eisenhower's) being able to detach himself from . . ."

At this point he was interrupted by a shout of "McCarthy!" from a Labor member.

Churchill hesitated, then he said:

"I did not drag him (McCarthy) in. I think it is a great mistake to mix up the head of a great American Republic with a politician or a member of Congress in that country."



CHURCHILL

Carolina High Court Denies Appeal of Doomed Negroes

By ABNER BERRY

RALEIGH, N.C., May 20.—The State Supreme Court late yesterday denied a petition for a new trial to two Negro cousins scheduled to die with two other Negroes on May 29 in the state's gas chamber here.

Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, 20 and 21, are charged with murder and robbery in the 1949 death of a Greenville white taxi driver. At the time of their trial, evidence was presented proving they were elsewhere and that the taxi driver's death was the result of a love triangle.

The Daniels petition, however,

was based on the fact that the Pitt County jury rolls illegally excluded Negroes. Attorney General Harry McMullen argued that even if the panel was drawn illegally, the issue should have been raised earlier.

The two doomed cousins along with Raleigh Speller, 51, and Clyde Brown, 22, both charged with "rape" must rely for their lives upon executive clemency from Gov. William B. Umstead.

MOTHERS PLEAD

Pleas for the men's lives came today from the mothers of the Daniels cousins and from a liberal white minister in Greensboro. Mrs. Alice Daniels, mother of Lloyd, in Greenville, and Mrs. Reecie Daniels, mother of Bennie in Grimesland, called on North Carolinians and Americans generally to "tell the Governor to let our sons live so the real criminal can be brought to justice. . . ."

"Please, please," they urged, "all you people whose hearts beat for human justice, write and visit the Governor and address any contribution large or small you will give to help in the effort to save our sons and the two other Negro victims of injustice to the Daniels mothers c/o Post Office Box 1601, Durham, N. C."

The Rev. David N. Andrews, a (Continued on Page 6)

8 Negroes on Trial for Lives In N. Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., May 20.—Eight Negro youths went on trial with their lives at stake today on a charge of murder growing out of the killing of Carthage police chief Bernice Cameron last March 15.

Of the 12 regular jurors and one alternate elected last night, two are Negro.

The defendants the J. C. Dowd, 23; Scottie Harris, 18; Walter Morrison, Jr., 18; Jimmie Buie, 18; James Lee Worthy, 19; Harvey McNeill, 19; James Brooks, 23, and James McLaughlin, 17.

Four other Negroes—James Grant Cobb, 22; Gilbert Lettough, 26; Melvin Lettough, 17, and Linville Thompson, 31—are charged with being accessories after the fact.

The trial began in Carthage, located some 80 miles southwest of here today. Persons acquainted with the facts say that only one person could have been guilty of the killing. The police, however, organized a dragnet to terrorize the Negro community.

It was also learned that at the time the chief of police was killed there were only three men in a car which he had stopped. Shots were reported to have been fired from an automobile containing three people.

100 Cops Used to Evict Parkchester's First Negro Family

By ELIHU S. HICKS

"Well, I guess they think they won quite a 'victory.' That was the bitterly sarcastic comment of a clerk in a Parkchester drug store yesterday morning, as the billion dollar Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. brutally evicted Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur and their two young children, the first and only Negro family to live in the 12,500-family Bronx project in its 13 years of existence.

Metropolitan's "victory," booted and condemned by the hundreds of Bronxites who watched burly cops punching and dragging men and women alike who demonstrated yesterday against the ouster, was certainly a hollow one for that

paragon of big business. For, since last June, when the Decatur first challenged Met's jimcrow policy by moving into the project as a guest of a white family, right up until 11 A. M. yesterday morning when heavily guarded agents of the City Marshall loaded the belongings of the Decatur family into a moving van, Metropolitan's viciousness was laid bare to the con-

(Continued on Page 6)

197

WASHINGTON, May 20.—U. S. battle casualties in Korea now total 135,155, an increase of 197 over last week's report, the Pentagon announced today.

The overall casualties include 24,063 dead, 98,206 wounded in action, 8,967 missing, 2,377 captured, and 1,542 previously missing but since returned to military control.

Bronxites Give New Life to 'Worker' Sub Drive

Three months ago, Bronx Worker supporters opened their circulation campaign for The Worker and Daily Worker with a bang. By mid-March, when the campaign was about four weeks old, they had turned in 750 Worker subs.

But then they did a tailspin. In the next two months, they came through with only another 250, so that now, three months after the campaign opener, they have little more than 1,000 in, or just about half their initial goal of 2,000 for the campaign.

They are now renewing their efforts with a vigor and determination to go over that beats anything they've shown in the campaign to date.

Three peppy meetings in the borough Tuesday evening,

attended by some 200 active campaigners in all, figured out what was wrong with their campaign so far, and took the needed steps to reach their goals by June 15.

They agreed there was nothing in the picture today which warranted less success this year than last. In fact, speakers emphasized, the setup today was even more ripe for expanding circulation. The problem, rather, was that few active supporters of the paper have taken part in the campaign so far. They figured out how to remedy this, and are starting to go to work.

In fact, some had already gone to work. While no count was available last night as to the number of subs brought into the (Continued on Page 7)

Eisenhower Tax Line Based on Hoax

See
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SIX BUSINESS GIANTS JOIN BILLION DOLLAR CLUB

(By Federated Press)

Six business giants joined the exclusive Billion Dollar Club last year, bringing the total number to 66. Combined assets of the privately-owned enterprises hit a new all-time high of \$174.3 billion, almost three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. in the fiscal year 1952.

Only membership qualification for the club is \$1 billion or more in assets. Among the 66 making the grade were banks, insurance companies, industrial firms, six

railroads, public utilities and credit companies.

Membership has more than doubled since America's entry into the second world war in 1941. Thirty-four have reached the billion-dollar bracket since then, compared with 12 companies which joined between 1929 and 1941.

Eight oil companies now have assets of \$1 billion or more each, compared with only two at the outbreak of World War II.

Two oil companies, Sinclair Oil Corp. and Cities Service Co., were

among the 1952 newcomers. Others which acquired billion-dollar status last year were Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., the nation's second largest chemical firm; International Harvester Co., farm equipment manufacturer; Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.; and Commercial Credit Co., second of its kind to attain such size.

Wealthiest of the members was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., whose assets were \$11.5 billion. Other leaders in their respective fields were the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; E. I.

duPont, munitions and chemical trust; Standard Oil of New Jersey; Pennsylvania Railroad; Bank of America; and General Motors Corp.

The club's total assets of \$174.3 billion compared with \$157.7 billion in 1951 and \$147 billion in 1950.

Labor Research Assn. reported in its May Economic Notes that 18 commercial banks were included in the Billion Dollar Club and said 218 banks had deposits of more than \$100 billion.

CORPORATION PROFITS RESUME CLIMB IN FIRST QUARTER

(By Federated Press)

Corporation profits after taxes in the first three months of 1953 appear to have climbed back up to the third best quarterly rate in the nation's history, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Net profits of 27 industries surveyed by the financial paper showed a 10 percent increase over the 1952 first quarter. The Journal pointed out that the biggest profits ever achieved by American industry were in the nine months from July 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951, after the Korean

war started. The profit rate fell after that, but financial reports for the first 1953 quarter show the profit rate is back to the early 1951 speed.

Total profits after taxes for 369 firms in 27 industries for the first three months of this year were \$1.1 billion. Twenty-one of the 27 groups showed substantial profit boosts over a year ago.

Biggest profit gain, 178.8 percent, was scored by the radio and television industry. Aircraft manufacturers were next with a 124.4 percent jump in net profits, which

the Journal explained by saying: "At last they have reached the stage of full production towards which they have been pointing ever since the start of the Korean war."

Other industries that credited defense business with their big spurts in profits were the auto and equipment group, up 21.9 percent, and the electrical equipment group, up 55.2 percent.

Profit gains were also reported by these industries: building materials, 9.2 percent; finance companies, 17.2 percent; food prod-

ucts, 29.1 percent; iron and steel, 14.6 percent; movies and movie theatres, 18.5 percent; printing and publishing, 7.1 percent; railway-equipment, 5.6 percent; textiles, 9 percent; tobacco, 13 percent; utilities, 12 percent; and railroads, 18.5 percent.

Among industries reporting lower net profits than in last year's first quarter, only coal reported a really big loss, of 53.7 percent. The oil companies reported a decline of 2.6 percent from the 1952 quarter, which was an all-time high for the industry.

Trusts Have Claws Out for \$96 Billion U.S. Property

(By Federated Press)

Over \$96.8 billion worth of enterprises owned by the U.S. government and paid for by American taxpayers are at stake in the battle between galloping greed and what the Republicans call "creeping socialism." The first 100 days of the Eisenhower administration have seen big business advancing on a score of fronts to loot the public treasury.

As a weekly newsmagazine put it, there are good buys in Washington now, if you have the money. Government, under new management, is getting out of business, it said. A new era obviously is dawning, one to be marked by contraction and decline in government ventures into fields once reserved for private business and finance, said the magazine.

The biggest attempted steal—the turning over of offshore federal oil reserves to the states—was not mentioned in the rundown of "good buys." Untold billions in wealth are involved in the campaign by private oil interests to get their hands on the offshore reserves.

Aside from the oil bonanza, however, the magazine listed a total of \$96,823,000,000 worth of U. S.-owned enterprises which the big business crowd would like to take over at cut-rate prices, of course.

It named the following: \$49.3 billion worth of insurance, \$18.6 billion in loans, \$8.8 billion in armament factories, \$5.8 billion in stockpiles of strategic materials, \$4 billion in merchant shipping, \$3.8 billion in atomic facilities, \$3.6 billion in electric power, \$1 billion in housing and community facilities, \$1.1 billion in surplus farm products, \$750 million worth of synthetic rubber plants and the \$27 million Inland Waterways Corp.

WATERWAYS

Already up for sale are the Inland Waterways, second biggest barge line in the U. S., and 28 synthetic rubber plants. With Congress voting to eliminate the public low-cost housing program, director Albert M. Cole of the Housing & Home Finance Agency is speeding the disposal of 280,000 war-built housing units still under government ownership.

Also being sold to private enterprise, it was reported, are such model housing communities as Greenbelt, Md., government community facilities built to aid war centers in World War II and more than 10,000 migrant-labor shelters.

The Eisenhower administration

has already announced plans for turning over the atomic energy program to private corporations. Although technically owned by the U. S. government, the A-bomb plants are now run by such companies as U. S. Carbon & Carbide and E. I. duPont at tidy profits. According to Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R-Calif.), who heads a special Senate-House subcommittee studying atomic power problems, it would cost the U. S. about \$30 million a year to subsidize private industry in development of atomic plants for commercial power production.

Although this magazine doesn't think outright sale to big business of U. S.-owned electric power facilities, including such projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority, is in the cards right away, it repeated ex-president Herbert Hoover's recent proposal that this be done. Hoover was echoing a similar proposal made before the national

elections last fall by former president Charles E. Wilson of General Electric Co.

Whatever the GOP "management" has in store for TVA, it is already swinging the ax on many power projects. The Truman administration budgeted \$333 million for the Army Engineers Corps river projects, including power facilities. The proposed Eisenhower budget slices that to \$230 million. The Interior Dept. Bureau of Reclamation has been cut from the budgeted \$282 million to \$178 million, and further cuts may be made by Congress in the power appropriations.

It was reported that Interior Secretary Douglas McKay is "inclined to favor private rather than federal development of power at Niagara Falls" and would let New York state, rather than the federal government, "exploit the power features of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway."

UNIONS BACK FIGHT ON PITTSBURGH PARK JIMCROW

PITTSBURGH, May 20.—The campaign to end discrimination in the Kenwood Recreational Park is gaining support from all sectors of the population. Initiated by the local NAACP, the movement has gained support from many church and civic groups. Most heartening support has recently come from the labor movement.

The United Electrical Workers last week announced that its locals have decided to support this fight.

Similar action was taken at the last membership meeting of the 5,000 strong Duquesne local of the United Steel Workers.

Like other public recreational parks, Kenwood operates under a state license, although jimcrow policies are in direct violation of the Pennsylvania State Civil Rights law.

A successful movement was led by the Civil Rights Congress some time back to end discrimination in the Highland Park swimming pool.

KKK CROSS FAILS TO SCARE NEGRO FROM HIS NEW HOME

By WILL PARRY

PORTLAND, Ore., May 20.—The sneak burning of a wooden cross failed last week to frighten the family of Charles Gragg, Negro postal employee, into leaving their new home in Portland's predominantly white Park Rose Heights community.

Gragg, his wife, and their son, Charles Jr., 3½, were "sticking it out," with public support for their fight growing. The guilty bigots have not been identified.

Both the Urban League and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People's Portland branch have pledged full support

to the Gragg family's fight to live in the home they paid money down on and moved into two weeks ago, it was stated by Edwin C. Berry, secretary of the League here.

He said he had been advised by the editor of The Portland Oregonian that the paper has been swamped with letters backing the Graggs' right to live where they please. Of the handful of unfriendly letters, all but one were anonymous, Berry said.

Many messages of support have been received personally by Mr. and Mrs. Gragg, Berry said.

The Graggs ran into trouble when they first moved into the home at 11261 N. E. Knott St., Mrs. Roy Gragg, mother of the postal employee, said.

There were anonymous telephone calls and at least one letter, also anonymous, to the Tweeden Realtors demanding the company refuse to sell the property.

After the cross-burning, deputies maintained an all-night vigil at the home, and plan to patrol the area regularly in the immediate future, Berry said.

He said the NAACP has brought the case to the attention of the FBI and the Oregon state attorney general's office seeking help.

The Oregonian began a series of factual articles on the housing situation in Portland for Negro families after the first rash of protests from white families in the Park Rose Heights community over the Gragg family's presence.

Negro families are living on friendly terms with white neighbors in 60 of 61 census tracts in Portland, the paper said.

"There is no recorded instance of trouble between Negroes and white neighbors, once the Negroes have moved in and become accepted as part of the neighborhood."

Auto Union Sets Deadline of June 1 for New GM Contract

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, May 20.—As General Motors and the CIO United Auto Workers went into negotiations, John Livingstone, UAW vice president told the company no more long-term contracts will be signed if the union demands are not met by June 1.

A UAW spokesman today said he didn't know if this also included no more escalator clauses. The union faces a two cent an hour wage cut June 1 because the new cost-of-living index for April 15 shows a drop.

Meanwhile 15,000 tool and die workers will on June 1, refuse to work overtime over 40 hours a week as a pressure move to win 28½ cents an hour raise.

The UAW ultimatum to GM comes after six months of negotiations. The corporation offered a nickel to skilled men and nothing to 300,000 unskilled workers.

The union is asking that 21 cents of 24 cents gotten under escalators since 1950 be added to base rates, that one penny be added to the four cent annual improvement (productivity) raise scheduled to be paid June 1; that pensions be \$200 a month and that skilled worker get a "substantial" wage increase.

OVERSUPPLY

Reports here in the trade journals show that used car sales have dropped 5 percent in the first three months of 1953. Profits for car dealers are down 30 percent across the nation, said Ray Hayward, president of the National Used Car Dealers Association.

New car inventories show that dealers have an increase of 12.8 in their showrooms, a new postwar high, reports Automotive News, trade journal of the Automobile Manufacturing Association. Last August only 3.9 new cars

were in the showrooms of the dealers.

UAW president Walter Reuther has called on the auto industry to slow down the pace of car output before thousands of auto workers work themselves out of a job. Reuther says 60 percent of the scheduled output for 1953 is already produced by the company's pushing production (read speedup—W.A.).

President Nace of Packard said recently that the auto industry was reaching the end of the road, that it was working at 7,000,000 vehicles a year production but selling 5,000,000.

Lots of storage places around auto plants are jam-packed with new cars. At Willow Run Kaiser-Frazer is estimated to have 10,000 cars. At Dodge's old timers say they have never seen so many cars piled around.

Hearns Clerks Do Fine Selling Job on Picket Line

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The more than 800 workers at Hearns Department Stores in the Bronx and Manhattan, on strike for a week, have lost none of their militancy and enthusiasm, it appeared from the picket lines before the 14th St. store entrances yesterday.

A guitarist who sang and played "On the Line," enlivened the scene at one of the entrances. Cries of "Pass 'em by, don't go in there, lady, help us win," and "All Hearns workers are here on

strike," were called out to women passersby.

Picket signs in Spanish as well as English informed the public that Hearns workers, District 65, DPO-CIO, were on strike. "Hearns Refuses to Negotiate in the American Way," the signs declared.

Women on the line called out such appeals to the 14th St. crowds as, "I thought I had a steady job for 20 years," and, "All we asked is a contract."

Shoppers who emerged from the store were greeted with hoots

and cries of "Shame on you, shame!" and "You're stuck with that merchandise now, no refunds!"

Another cried, to a woman who emerged with a lampshade and two other huge packages, "Lady, O, boy, I hope it happens to you. As the shoppers walked mincingly along on her high heels, her bundles almost but not quite obscuring her red face, a chorus of "Shame on you!" and catcalls pursued her.

Two veteran women workers told what it was like on Thursday morn-

ing before the strike, when "the whole store, all the sales force and porters, stockmen and others in the union were fired by Conole (Clemente Conole, president of Hearns)."

"He told us we were not Americans, imagine," said Mrs. Mary Donald, 60, an employee of Hearns for 25 years. "He defied the court, which had told us to come back to work that Thursday morning. The owner, Mr. Greenfield, is supposed to be worth 60 million dollars, and he doesn't care what happens to

us." She alluded to A. M. Greenfield, who also owns Oppenheim's and Franklin Simon stores.

Mrs. Donald, whose husband is recovering from euremic poisoning in a hospital, is on the picket line every day. The workers picket for half an hour, then have an hour off, going to their quarters upstairs through a Fifth ave. entrance to rest and have sandwiches and coffee.

Rose Ferlazzo, 42 years old, came to work at Hearns in 1926, (Continued on Page 6)

Pittsburgh Trial Prosecutor Objects to Attacks on Fascism

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, May 20.—U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle, the chief prosecutor in the Smith Act trial in Pittsburgh, kept jumping to his feet yesterday to object to the many attacks on fascism that the defense was making.

Boyle's objections kept interrupting the testimony of defendant Irving Weissman, the first defense witness.

Weissman was explaining why he took up arms to defend democracy from the fascists in the Spanish war in the 1930's, and why he fought against the fascists again in the second world war.

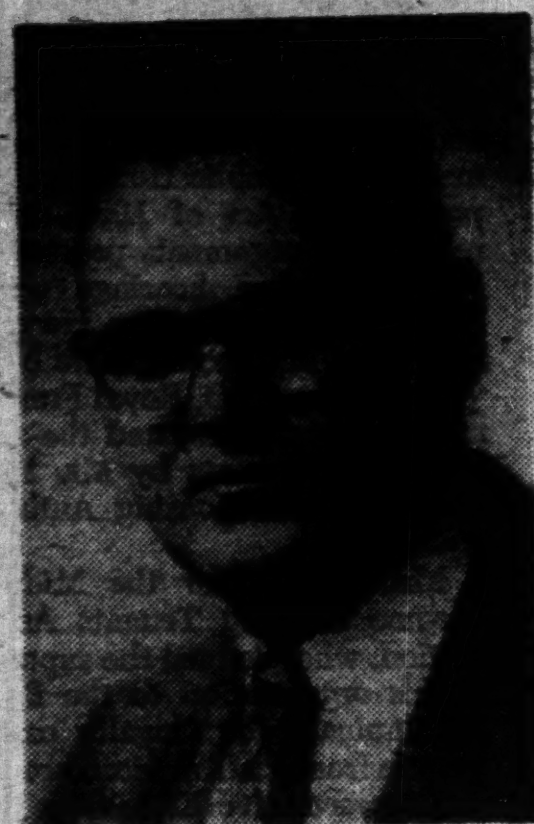
One of the books gave him his understanding of the horrors and menace of fascism was Dimitroff's famous volume on "The United Front Against Fascism & War," he declared.

Boyle was loud in his protest, however, when the section of the book dealing with Spanish fascism was read to the jury by Attorney Ralph Powe.

"I object, I object," the prosecutor cried, "that is just a tirade against fascism."

The Department of Justice spokesman was shouting his protests again a little later when Weissman introduced a letter from the late Jose Diaz, wartime leader of the Spanish Communist Party.

"That's just another tirade against fascism," Boyle cried. "It's



WEISSMAN

irrelevant to the charge of 'conspiracy' against the government."

Boyle objected to another "tirade against fascism," as he called it. And a fourth time he protested against "an attack on fascism," and asked that it be stricken from the record. That wasn't done, however.

Someone at his counsel table whispered to Boyle during one of his hectic protests, and he hastened to explain—for the benefit of the court stenographer—that he (Continued on page 4)

Cavallaro's Witchhunt Call Hit by Educators

Indignation was voiced yesterday by education organizations at the espousal of McCarthyism by Joseph B. Cavallaro, new chairman of the Board of Higher Education. Such diverse groups as the New York Teachers Guild, Local 2, American Federation of Teachers, AFL; the independent Teachers Union of New York City and the Public Education Association lost no time in issuing sharp rebukes to the advocate of more and bigger witchhunts.

Charles Cogen, president of the AFL teachers local, declared:

"The Teachers Guild does not know enough about Mr. Cavallaro's record to judge his qualifications for this responsible position. However, we feel he has made a most inauspicious beginning by issuing a statement in which he commends the methods used by Messrs. McCarthy, Jenner and Velde."

William B. Nichols, president of the Public Education Assn., hoped that the Board of Higher Education "has not elected a chairman whose sole concept of his new duties would be to turn the board into an inquisitorial group similar to the McCarthy committee for which Mr. Cavallaro expresses his admiration."

"SHOCKED" The association, according to Nichols, was "shocked at Mr. Cavallaro's statement that he would welcome still another loyalty investigation of our city colleges, this one to be conducted by the Board of Higher Education."

Like the AFL Teachers Guild statement, Nichols' statement failed to indicate that his association was opposed to teacher purges as such. He even said that his association believed college presidents "have demonstrated that they are capable of dealing with the problem of disloyal teachers."

(A number of teachers in the four city colleges over which the

board now headed by Cavallaro has authority have been purged in the "subversive" hunt that has disfigured New York City in the last four years).

Nichols pointed out, however, that the new chairman's statements "have only added to the feelings of insecurity and suspicion that have already done grave and unfair damage to the deservedly good reputations of our city colleges."

He pointed to Cavallaro's failure to allude to "such very real problems" as finances, buildings and reduction of teaching loads, as "regrettable," and added:

"If Mr. Cavallaro's judgment and experience fit him for his new duties, his opening remarks as board chairman certainly did nothing to indicate the fact."

Abraham Lederman, president, and legislative representative Rose Russell, of the Teachers Union, likewise attacked Cavallaro's failure to comment on "the real and pressing problems of staff and students, on the need for adequate

facilities, on the starvation budget to which the colleges have recently been condemned," at the same time that he "spoke of the need for religion in the colleges and for a witchhunt."

UNIVERSITY GROUP CITED

In praising the work of McCarthy, Jenner and Velde, said the Teachers Union, Cavallaro differed with "educators of repute, and organizations like the American Assn. of University Professors, who have condemned the committees and the incalculable damage that they are inflicting on higher education."

In the interview which followed his election to succeed Dr. Ordway Tead, who resigned Monday night after 15 terms, Cavallaro said he would strive for harmony with City Hall and better working relations with Mayor Impellitteri.

While the mayor remained silent, the Teachers Union statement said that Cavallaro's expressed hope "sounds ominously like an invitation to political interference (Continued on Page 6)

ILLINOIS 'LOYALTY' BILLS

(Continued from Page 1)

charge that the bills would destroy free speech.

As the vote was being taken, State Representative Anthony J. De Tolve denounced the chairman of the committee for ousting Sennett.

"That was an un-American act," he said, pointing his finger at the chairman, "and I condemn you for it; I will not tolerate any man being ushered out in that fashion."

De Tolve declared that the suppression of Sennett's testimony "helped defeat these bills."

The surprise vote of the committee came shortly after Republican Governor William Stratton had announced to the press that his mail was running 10-to-one in opposition to the bills, with the bulk of the opposition coming from church and labor people, from parent-teachers groups, from teachers and from the League of Women Voters.

American Legion sponsors had proposed 13 amendments in a frantic effort to meet the objections that they suppressed freedom of thought.

With hundreds of opponents filling the galleries, the strategy of the bills' proponents was to cut off the testimony in the hearing.

As the heated debate developed, legislators pointed out that the people at home had ordered them to defeat these bills.

Rep. Paul H. Ferguson, of Decatur, spoke of his son in Korea and declared, "I don't think I could look him in the face if I voted for these un-American bills."

In a speech that followed Sennett's ouster, Rep. Alvin J. Dixon, of Belleville, stated that the cru-

ty of American freedom lay in "the right to be heard."

Said Rep. Robert E. Romano of Chicago: "What we have to fear today is that in a wave of hysteria we will give away our birthright."

The House Committee defeated the bill to set up a state witchhunt commission by a vote of 21 to 15. The vote against the bill to impose progressivism was 23 to 12.

SCOLDED

By ALAN MAX

Mr. Eisenhower made a radio speech the other night in which he scolded me for not being willing to sacrifice more than 15 percent for my security.

It makes me feel bad to be scolded in public. But there are things on my mind which I wish the President would explain to me.

How does it happen that whenever I sacrifice 15 percent for my security, it ends up in the pocket of Charlie Wilson's General Motors?

Why doesn't General Motors have to sacrifice 15 percent once in a while which would end up in MY pocket?

How does it happen that what's good for GM costs me 15 percent and what's "patriotic" for me is good for GM?

Mr. Eisenhower says I should remember Patrick Henry. But I can't forget the immortal words of Charlie Wilson's crowd: "Give me cost-plus or give me death!"



ILGWU Adopts Plan On Political Action

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO, May 20.—The convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union today approved a political action program that calls for an independent coalition of labor-liberal forces aiming towards an "eventual political realignment."

The report on political action read along with the resolutions, includes more political activity by the union's affiliates, greater support of the existing political arms of labor, support of the Liberal Party in New York, backing of Americans for Democratic Action as "the clearing house and voice of liberal opinion" and alliances between various forces moving toward independent political action.

The resolution concludes that "out this many-sided evolution can come a Liberal Party."

The immediate direction of this program was not too clear, however, as the report warned it is "too early and untimely to pass judgment about the political regime in Washington."

MCCARTHYISM REPORT

The convention also approved a lengthy report that calls for a fight to "eliminate the evils of McCarthyism." But the main content in that report was a fight on the "Communist conspiracy."

The report, quoting the Subversive Activities Controls Board recent report based on the McCarran Act, outlines what it terms a program to fight communism on the

theory that "the best way to combat McCarthyism is to show how Communism can be combatted."

The only objection expressed to McCarthyism is its "methods" endangering many "loyal" Americans, but not a word on its nature as a reactionary fascist force undermining peace and progress in all fields.

The convention today heard Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin speak on the International Labor Organization (ILO). Durkin steered clear of the slightest reference to current questions. There was no explanation why he chose the topic.

Durkin's speech was taken as a demonstration of the control over him by the Eisenhower administration to the point of censoring anything that might deviate from Administration policy. Welcomed with a noisy demonstration by the 1,000 delegates as "our own" he left them disappointed.

Questioned by reporters, Durkin was bitter over the slashing of 19 percent of the funds for his department and the elimination of 623 out of the 5,900 persons in it. He denied he intended to resign. He said he would fight to restore the cuts.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Hard Facts on ILGWU Wage Policy

CHICAGO. FOR THE THIRD successive convention since the war the International Ladies Garment Workers Union gathers in a convention with a report that its members suffered a further decline in their REAL wages. The facts are frankly admitted and well documented in a printed book the union's officers prepared for the delegates.

The report contains a table on average hourly earnings in the women's garment industry. It shows that the hourly earnings of the bulk of the workers had hardly changed in the past three years, which means that the REAL wages fell by approximately the 15 percent, or more, that the cost of living climbed in the period.

The report seeks to conceal the real picture by comparing those three years with 1939, the pre-war depression year. But had the table gone back to 1946, the first full year after the war, it would have shown that there was barely a change in hourly earnings since that time and, consequently, there was a loss in purchasing power by approximately the admitted rise of 50 percent in the cost of living for that period.

THE TABLE in the ILGWU report shows, for example, that the coat, suit and cloak workers, the highest paid section of the industry, showed hourly earnings of \$1.90 in 1950; \$1.94 in 1951 and \$1.94 in 1952—even below the hourly earnings of earlier years. The story is the same in dresses, respectively \$1.38, \$1.44, \$1.45—hardly a change from earlier years.

The other divisions of the ladies' garment industry range from a low of 96 cents to a high of \$1.21 an hour in 1950, to a low of \$1.06 to a high of \$1.31 an hour in 1952.

In an apparent effort to make the members of the ILGWU feel better, the report compares their earnings to the still lower averages for sections of the men's clothing industry. The suits and coats division of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, that union's top wage sector, shows \$1.36, \$1.47 and \$1.49 for the three years respectively. A similar picture is given of the textile and millinery industry.

That table only proves that the four industries where the union leaders followed a policy of primary concern for the "industry" have the worst wage picture for their workers.

Dubinsky and his associates frankly admit that they had "for some time refrained from making a general wage request," and they further boast that "the total number of workers involved in strikes during the past three years was small, averaging not more than two percent of our membership."

The ILGWU is virtually a

strikeless union. Public officials who welcomed the convention noted that the union has had practically no strikes since the big 1933 strike movement.

THE REPORT also gives tables showing a declining trend in the number of workers employed along with a higher dollar volume of output. In the New York industry, for example, the dollar volume of output totaled \$691,933,000 in 1950; \$723,347,000 in 1951; \$775,000,000 in 1952. But the corresponding number of workers in the three years ran 85,724, 82,870 and 81,448.

Still another table shows that the average price per dress produced in New York for the three years declined, meaning the dollar volume was not a reflection of inflated prices but of increased output. The average in

1950 was \$9.40; in 1951, \$9.27 and in 1952, \$8.68.

The evidence, as the leaders of the ILGWU themselves present it, is clear and overwhelming, to show that their wage policy is bankrupt. And they appear to be just as indifferent as ever about the whole problem. They even admit that a looming depression will make matters still worse for the garment workers. But they still have no program for both substantial wage raises and for so propping those wage raises that they won't disappear through the full-of-holes piece-work system.

As usual, Dubinsky entered the convention firing his anti-Communist pistols and boasting of the union's part in the cold war. This is obviously done to take attention away from the hard facts that really affect the living and working standards of the members.

The economic position of the garment workers also makes Dubinsky most fearful of having persons in a union's convention who might even point to the facts. That is why the vast ILGWU machinery was so mobilized and alerted during the union's election to block the pick of even one "unreliable" delegate. That is why Dubinsky is so boastful in the Saturday Evening Post that his method of fighting "Communism"—meaning his membership—is "better" than McCarthy's.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Press on Churchill And 'Peace Scares'

HERE IS A little roundup of some recent valuable editorial admissions and reflections of reader peace sentiments in papers around the country—all from clippings sent to Peace Notebook by our readers. (You couldn't buy a peace clipping service like that.)

Reaction to the Churchill speech: In the Detroit News, in an editorial entitled "Sir Winston Rattles the Teacups," we get this burst of frankness:

"Free world opinion is actually much more sympathetic with Churchill's 'what-do-we-have-to-lose' approach to peace talks than with the American position which appears to demand a whole range of conditions in advance of negotiations."

IN THE SAME PAPER, columnist W. K. Kelsey, speaking of the outburst by McCarthy, Knowland and others against the English, and seeing it as "inept," writes:

"The attitude of these Senators gives point to the accusation by Mr. Attlee that there are elements in the United States that want war, not peace. For the logic is clear. They say they want peace; but whenever a proposal looking toward a negotiated peace, rather than a dictated peace, is made, they rear up and denounce the proposer." He concludes his column, which is titled "Peace On What Terms?" with the following advice:

"The choice lies between a negotiated peace, continuance of the present situation of more or less cold war, and World War III. Unless Senators can find another and better choice, they would do well to button their mouths."

THE ST. PETERSBURG (Fla) Times, in a big eight-column spread, features a cartoon showing big business on the stock exchange trembling at the sight of the dove of peace. The editorial, entitled "Has It Come to Pass That Peace Is a Dreadful Specter?" has the electioneering line that the Democratic Party would be better equipped than the Republicans to plan and institute big public works in a peace economy, but it also says some very strong things on who wants war. Like this:

"There is nothing particularly new or strange in having the stock market decline on what is good news to the rest of humanity. . . . In this instance, however, when the nation and the world have been under such a black and depressing cloud of threatened war for so long, when hopes of peace should make every heart ring with joy, there is something unclean, almost obscene, in the gloom of the business marts. . . .

"Can a sane and responsible people justify or tolerate a table of values which assigns war the virtue of bringing prosperity and peace the evil of threatening depression? . . . And if the present administration has its ear to the ground, it must hear the rumble of disgust from the people. . . .

THE LAWRENCE, MASS., Evening Tribune, commenting editorially on the Chinese-Korean proposal for a truce, wrote hopefully: "Now that the Communists have yielded in the matter of the forced repatriation of prisoners of war, and have agreed further that reluctant POWs need not be transported to a neutral country, it does not seem that it should be too difficult to arrange an armistice in Korea." (After that, what do the Lawrence workers think now that the big brass has managed to make it difficult again!)

The paper also finally recognizes something its readers knew all along, saying: "The plain fact of the matter is that the Korean crusade has not been a popular cause, from the outset." And . . . men who may be called upon to sacrifice their very lives should at least be free of doubt as to the reason for it."

Letters from Readers

A Meeting of Project Tenants

Editor, Daily Worker:

At a meeting held last night at the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church at 737 East Sixth St. about 75 people from projects all over the city attended.

Speakers who addressed the meeting were as follows:

Mrs. Dinah Shore of the Teachers Union, who spoke of the conditions existing in the schools of our city as a result of the loyalty probes and dismissals of teachers, of the general atmosphere of fear, which was disrupting the teaching program.

Mrs. Rebecca Peters, who is fighting the loyalty oath as embodied in the Gwynn Amendment to the Public Housing Appropriations Act of 1952, who related the arguments presented in court when hearings were held in April, by her lawyer, Paul Ross, and the associate lawyers for the IWO, Royal France and Thomas Jones, and the answering arguments by Mr. McGrath for the Housing Authority.

Mr. Epstein for the Middle Income Housing Tenants Association, who pledged the support of his organization to the fight to eliminate the "loyalty oath" plague from the American scene.

Representative Klein from the East Side, who made clear his opposition to the McCarran Act, to McCarthyism, and who voiced his determination to keep fighting for more public housing. He also expressed his opposition to loyalty oaths of any kind.

Two resolutions were passed by the meeting: to the Public Housing Administration to ask for more not less Housing Units, and to President Eisenhower to restore the Housing Budget.

—City-Wide Tenants Organization of Low Income Public Housing, Mrs. George, Chairman.

Something New

For Car Owners

NEW ORLEANS

Editor, Daily Worker:

Something new has been tried here in the grab line. As resisting guinea pigs, we pass the news on for others to beware.

New Orleans bought a "car-testing" unit from Weaver Equipment Co., Springfield, Ill.—no doubt at great expense to the taxpayers. With dials, test-tubes, and code cards, it's supposed to "register" weakness in headlights, wheel alignment, brakes, etc. This was to insure "safety."

The city installed one (in place of the numerous brake-tag centers) and it began rejecting all jalopies. More, it rejected brand new cars, and cars just gone over by reputable garages, then a few hours later it would pass the same cars, brought back by their owners without changes, the owners keeping quiet about previous rejection, being convinced there was a humbug.

The press was flooded with indignation over the rejections and the monster waiting lines. Then the severity of the so-called tests was somewhat relaxed, and Safety Commissioner McCloskey apologized a little in the press.

The Weaver unit still operates however, and could be stepped up at will to provide wholesalers with bargain junk war materials at the cost of thousands of poor men's cars, in the name of "safety."

The Safety Commissioner and another commissioner posed for cameramen, dressed as "Caesar" and "Napoleon," respectively,

their roles in some amateur theatricals.

But the more Caesar and Napoleon pose, the more the people wake up. Three good minor victories were won during recent weeks, regarding bus service. The St. Bernard housing project (working-class Negroes), the residents of Gentilly Woods (middle-class, lily-white), and my community, beyond Industrial Canal (Negro and white, mostly workers), independently presented three petitions for bus service, and all got it.

In our section, our petition was displayed by groceries, also circulated in 16 copies by 20-odd residents. Six showed up to present it at City Hall, a union man, a grocer, and a cabinet-maker (two of them World War I vets), two Negro women (a nurse and a public school teacher) and myself. We all six got to speak over the mike, to tell the Commission Council why we need a bus. We got the bus one week after our appearance.

Mrs. Walter Rogers.

Nelson

(Continued from Page 3)

didn't like fascism himself. But fascism wasn't on trial.

EARLY STRUGGLES

Judge Marsh had shut off Ben Careathers when the Negro leader began telling of his childhood of suffering in Tennessee in his opening statement. But he let Weissman tell a little of the early struggles that led him into the Communist movement and eventually into Spain.

Weissman's father was a New York garment factory tailor, who lost his health and his job during the depression. The family was evicted by its landlord, and Weissman went into a celluloid novelty factory to support his parents on a 24 cents an hour job.

He worked on many industrial jobs since, and was active in AFL and CIO unions—the CIO's Shipbuilding Union, among others.

He looked for the answer to depression and wars, and found it in the Communist Party and Marxist literature.

Boyle kept objecting to references to the Spanish war as "immaterial." He was particularly annoyed when Weissman said he was defending a legally elected Spanish Government that the fascists were trying to overthrow with "force and violence." Boyle didn't like it either when Weissman told how he met his present co-defendant, Steve Nelson, in Spain, after the latter had been wounded in a battle with the fascists. And he told of a speech that Nelson made to the American volunteers. He said the wounded officer said that he was going back to the United States to fight for the preservation of democracy at home.

Weissman told the court why he had once used an alias—this was a point that the FBI had listed in a hostile biography it once gave to the press.

He was answering questions from his attorney Bertram Edises, when he dealt with this point:

"Have you ever used another name?" Edises asked.

"Yes, George Amery," Weissman replied.

Where?

I worked in Cleveland, in the Cleveland Tractor Co. plant four days. Then the foreman called me, and said: 'Hey, Weissman, are you a Jew? I thought you were a Dutchman at first. Your hair fooled me. No Jew is going to work here.'

That's why he used another name on his next job, the witness explained. He was protecting himself against anti-Semitism.



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THE TAX SCANDAL

EISENHOWER'S soak-the-people tax policy is exactly the opposite of what he promised during the election campaign. Naturally.

Eisenhower demands that the American family continue to shell out one-third of its annual income in taxes. Yes, it is a fact that every one of us is paying almost two days pay out of a five-day work week in taxes. Why?

Because, says Eisenhower, of the "peril" of Soviet "aggression." But not even Eisenhower's own Cabinet member, GM's C. E. Wilson, believes this hoax, even in public. Wilson flatly stated that the Soviet Union is building only defense planes! The Soviet Union repeatedly proposes not war, but peace, to be negotiated around the table. It proposes East-West trade and an end of the Korean horror.

To make believe that he is soaking Big Business and the people alike, Eisenhower says he wants the excess profits as well as the heavy sales taxes to go on after April. But, the government is afraid to publish the amount it collects from the excess profits tax because it is so scandalously small! This tax law is riddled with loopholes. But the sales and wage taxes paid by Labor cannot be avoided. They constitute the lion's share of the tax load which the government uses to buy guns from General Motors, the duPonts and other members of the Eisenhower "official family."

And if the GOP Congress wipes out the excess profits tax, but keeps the sales taxes, Eisenhower will say he is not to blame. He also has an "out."

Eisenhower's budget spends 25 times more for guns and bombs than FDR's administration set aside for socially useful projects, like schools, health, etc.! No wonder Eisenhower needs a McCarthy to try to scare the daylight out of all critics and opponents of the "Communist menace" fake! The "Communist menace" fake is costing the American people billions, literally, in unnecessary taxes.

We believe that the trade unions and all other groups should denounce this new tax rooking. We need an immediate cut in all armaments spending, a cut in all consumer and wage taxes, and continuation of the excess profits tax, closing up the loopholes in it, and heavier taxes on the corporations making the biggest profits in their history out of the "defense" pork barrel.

HARVARD'S ACTION

THE REFUSAL of Harvard University to "play ball" with the democracy-killing goons of the Velde-Jenner-McCarthy committees by firing three faculty members crucified by the witchhunters is an encouraging sign.

It has been one of the shameful and dangerous parts of the McCarthyite conspiracy against the U.S. that colleges, universities, and other organizations have acted the part of the executioner for the imitation Nazis.

The goons drag before them their intended victim, illegally probe into his political and social views, and demand that he degrade himself and America by "naming names" of other victims. If he does not do so, his employer—college, school, etc.—then leaps in with the axe and destroys his career by firing him.

But this nauseating spectacle is getting a little too raw even for the most conservative.

In daring to challenge, even in this small way, the brutalities of the Un-Americans, Harvard University nevertheless still continued to surrender some of the basic democratic protections on which this country is based. Thus, Harvard felt that it was "misconduct" for the three faculty members "to invoke the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions."

But what is the Constitution for anyway if not to be invoked—and thus defended in practice—by every single decent American who faces the plotters who would destroy our Constitution?

The Constitution guarantees to every American the inviolate right to hold and express whatever views his conscience dictates. Is it "misconduct" to refuse to surrender this right to evil and brutal men who demand that America surrender this right to them on the ground that they are the authorities on "subversive ideas"? Far from being "misconduct," the defense of the Fifth Amendment is an imperative duty if all the rest of the Constitution is to be saved.

If the universities surrender the Fifth Amendment how long will it be before the McCarthyites demand that they surrender the rest?

SUBVERSIVE



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Ben Davis Comes to Pittsburgh

SOME TIME WITHIN the next few weeks, Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist leader, twice city councilman in N. Y. City, one of the first group of Americans imprisoned under the infamous thought-control Smith Act, will emerge from his prison cell, to raise his voice in testimony on behalf of another group of Smith Act defendants, now on trial. This is a thrilling and historic event.

He will be brought a prisoner from the U. S. penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., to the Allegheny county jail in Pittsburgh, Pa., probably in the circuitous and uncomfortable manner customary with federal prisoners, from jail to jail in prison vans, handcuffed and possibly with leg irons.

He will finally be landed, dusty, weary and worn, at the miserable jail so graphically described by Lloyd Brown in his book "Iron City," where he will be kept while in Pittsburgh. But in spite of difficulties he will come gladly.

FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS now Davis has been inside prison walls in Terre Haute, a city famous as the birthplace of Eugene V. Debs, 98 years ago. It is a jimcrow prison, which practices segregation. There are about 1,200 prisoners in the institution. Of these, about 250 are Negro. These Negro prisoners are segregated from the white prisoners in the dormitories, mess hall and at entertainment. They are confined in cells located in a section of the prison reserved for Negroes. All others, including Mexicans, are in the section reserved for white only. Negro prisoners, as a group and white prisoners as a group, enter the mess hall and entertainment hall separately and occupy separate sections during meals and entertainment.

Furthermore, the Terre Haute U. S. federal penitentiary also practices jimcrow discrimination, as well as segregation. Various privileges are extended to white prisoners for good behavior which are denied to Negro prisoners. White prisoners who meet prescribed standards en-

joy such privileges as the following:

Supervision over these prisoners is relaxed. During waking hours the doors to their cells are unlocked. When they are not engaged in the performance of their assigned tasks, they are free to repair to the reading room, where they are at liberty to engage in conversation, play ping-pong, etc.

None of these privileges is extended to Negro prisoners who meet the same prescribed standards. Negro prisoners are not eligible for the prison honor roll.

ALL THESE FACTS were presented to Attorney-General McGrath in a letter of Oct. 15, 1951 from Harry Sacher, then Mr. Davis' attorney. Nothing was done about these segregations and discriminatory practices and the deprivations they entail for Negro prisoners by McGrath or his successors. They still prevail at Terre Haute. Instead Benjamin J. Davis was restricted in his rights to see lawyers and visitors until just recently, and his record was marked with "demerits" for his opposition to this jimcrow policy.

Last fall nearly 20,000 signatures to a petition to Free Ben Davis were collected in Harlem. It was signed by people of varying political opinions who are convinced that he is in prison "for no reason other than advocating peace and freedom for his people." It stated that his six-year record in the N. Y. city council made him known throughout the nation as "an above-board fighter for civil rights, for first class citizenship of the Negro people, for the rights of labor, for improving health, school and housing facilities, for a peaceful world."

This campaign for amnesty for Ben Davis and his comrades must now be revived, full steam ahead. His coming to Pittsburgh will surely create renewed interest and support for the movement to secure his freedom.

SOME interesting remarks were made by the U. S. Parole Board in Washington, during a hearing on Feb. 10 on behalf of Benjamin J. Davis, at which a

distinguished delegation appeared for him. Judge Rogers, who acted as chairman of the board, stated at the end of a two-hour hearing that he had interviewed Mr. Davis in prison and was convinced that he is "a sincere and fundamentally honest man." He added that Mr. Davis was probably the most intelligent prisoner he had ever interviewed. However the board members made it clear to the delegation that the major consideration against a favorable action by them was what they described as "community sentiment" against Communist and Communists and the severe public criticism they felt they would incur if they granted parole to Mr. Davis.

Let us all help spearhead the amnesty drive by petitions and delegations to demonstrate the tremendous community sentiment there is to free Ben Davis, not only in Harlem but throughout N. Y. C. and the nation.

THE PLANS of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, announced in the last Sunday Worker, begin with a month's intensive drive from June 4 to July 4. Let us all enlist in this campaign.

As Eugene Debs was freed from Atlanta Prison so Eugene Dennis and John Gates can be freed from Atlanta today and their comrades elsewhere likewise. As Eugene Debs was brought back to Terre Haute to a tumultuous welcome by his fellow citizens there, so Ben Davis can be brought out of Terre Haute and back to Harlem today—where the people gladly await him.

Vote to Settle GE Strikes in Ohio, Mass.

EVENDALE, O., May 20—(FP) Workers at the General Electric plant here voted this week to settle a 65-day strike, with a contract calling for a 6c to 8c hourly pay increases. About 4,500 of the jet engine workers here were represented by Local 647, United Auto Workers (CIO) and another 1,100 by Local 912, Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL).

Draftsmen and other technicians in GE plants in Lynn and Everett, Mass., also voted to settle a strike called by Local 142 and 149, American Federation of Textile Engineers (AFL).

U. S. mediators also reported that talks were being held at the GE Syracuse, N. Y., plant, where 11,000 workers are represented by the Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO).

Decatur

(Continued from Page 1)

tempt of the public.

Barely an hour before Parkchester maintenance men sledgehammered and chiseled down the steel door to the Decatur's fifth floor apartment, tens of thousands of radio listeners heard Mrs. Decatur, through a recorded interview on station WOV, tell how she and six other young mothers waged a 15-and-a-half-hour sit-down strike in the Madison Ave. office of Met 3rd vice-president Frank Lowe yesterday morning and the previous day.

The women arrived at Lowe's 28th floor office in the Metropolitan Tower at 11:30 Tuesday morning, asking to see Lowe to get from him a promise that the company would end jimcrow in Parkchester. Besides Mrs. Decatur, the delegation included Mrs. Florence Davis, Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, Mrs. Anne Palma, Mrs. Shirley Sheppard, Mrs. Theresa Chaves, and Mrs. Rose Winters.

For five and a half hours the executive refused to see the delegation, sending Met attorney Alfred Carb out to try to cajole and double-talk the women out of the office.

WIN PARLEY

After several hours of futile paternalistic pleas by this mouthpiece, it became apparent that the women were not the "little people" that he kept calling them, and Carb advised his boss to "listen" to the delegation. This reporter and one other were permitted to sit in on the conversations.

For more than an hour Lowe "listened" to Mrs. Sophie Decatur and the other mothers—Negro and white—assert the "sentiments of millions of people" who think that a lily-white Parkchester is a "blight on our democracy." "Listening" silently, Lowe let his mouthpiece speak for the company. Carb's contribution to the discussion was the repeated "explanation" of the "complexities of a big business," Metropolitan's "sympathy with the problem," that "this problem is too big for little people like you and me" to decide, and similar cliches.

His remarks were "spiced" with a white-supremacist "dialect poem," constant referral to the mothers by their first names, and the standard revelation that "among my friends there are many colored people."

Lowe said exactly one poorly constructed sentence which amounted to "me too."

DELEGATES' STATEMENT

A statement, presented to Lowe by the delegation, declared:

"Mrs. Decatur, in reply to Metropolitan's cry of (No discrimination is involved in the eviction of her family), challenged management 'to prove it by deed.' The statement said that Mrs. Decatur had been asked to cooperate with Metropolitan and agree to leave 'quietly,' and proposed, 'If Metropolitan will agree to rent the next vacancies in Parkchester to Negro families, I will agree to leave 'quietly.'"

"Management can not say that there is no discrimination until there are Negroes residing in Parkchester."

"We are here today representing hundreds of thousands of Americans who have expressed their support in the Battle of Parkchester. We are determined to stay here, in this office until we win justice and democracy."

When Lowe (through Carb) stated that Metropolitan had no intention of dealing with the question of discrimination immediately, six of the mothers in unison took steel chains from their pocket-books and chained themselves together and to their chairs and a window, announcing the intended to sit until they got some satisfaction from the company.

Mumbling something about "I have been deceived," Carb and Lowe left the women sitting and went into a desperate conference with another Met official.

CHAINED 8 HOURS

For nine hours the women sat chained to their seats and welded

to their convictions. Several verbal attempts by Carb to dislodge them were to no avail. Mrs. Rose Winters, the seventh mother, was prevented from bringing food up to the women.

Finally, at 3 a.m., after all contact with the outside had been cut off the six fighting women decided that they had done all that was feasible and sent for the keys to their chains.

Dead tired, but far from beaten, the mothers rushed home for a few hours sleep and prepared to be at Parkchester at 8 a.m. to "have coffee" and greet the evicting marshal.

When Mrs. Decatur reached home, well after four, several friends were already there, waiting. By 10, more than 70 Bronxites, most of them housewives, were jammed into the three-room apartment. It took more than an hour for the marshal's men and nearly 100 uniformed cops, detectives, FBI snipers and company guards to wreck the door and drag Mrs. Decatur's friends from the apartment.

Mrs. Rose Black, of the Eastchester Project, told this reporter after the eviction that she had come with a delegation from that project to protest the eviction. "As we were thrown out of the apartment," she said, "at the head of the stairs there were some reporters. I wanted to stop and tell them who we are and why we came."

"A uniformed policeman, standing at the head of the steps, refused to let me talk to the reporters, grabbed me by the arm and threw me down the stairs."

The full number of men and women injured by the brutal cops had not yet been ascertained, although at least two men were sent home for medical care. The cops threw two other men into a waiting patrol wagon and announced they were to be charged with disorderly conduct.

No. Carolina

(Continued from Page 1)

white Greensboro Methodist Episcopal minister and also the Peace Director of the American Friends Service, wrote a letter to his fellow communicants dated May 16 in which he declared:

"I am convinced that these two young men (the Daniels cousins) are completely innocent of the murder charges. And there is no clear evidence that either of the other two is guilty of the crimes charged."

"If the Daniels cousins are innocent, and if the other two men (Speller and Brown) are innocent... or have been unfairly or illegally tried, it would be a shameful miscarriage of justice for them to die."

ANSWERS SMEAR

Rev. Andrews obliquely answered the Justice Dept. action in placing the Daniels Defense Committee on the so-called "subversive" list when he wrote:

"I have checked with reliable and informed people, including a college law department head, and I am convinced that these cases have NOT been mishandled or exploited by the defense for propaganda purposes."

The Greensboro minister went on to ask his readers to get in touch with the Daniels Defense Committee in Durham for further information. Rev. Andrews said he had followed the Daniels case since its inception and was familiar with the others.

The mothers' plea will be mimeographed and distributed this Sunday at all churches by the Daniels Defense Committee.

Other moves for clemency have been discussed by Negro Baptist ministers' groups in Durham, Raleigh and Winston-Salem.

One Negro minister whose name cannot be used reports that a delegation of ministers plan to visit Gov. Umstead, who has been confined to bed in the Governor's mansion with an acute heart ailment since his inauguration in January.

The racist injustice of the death sentence is heightened by two cases revealed to this

writer from the files of a local newspaper. One case dealt with a young Negro who two years ago was convicted and sentenced to death on a rape charge. The trial judge—Judge R. H. Parker—found the complaining witness was a convicted prostitute barred from one county in the state. Faced with having to pass a mandatory death sentence, the judge delayed it as long as possible, and wrote to then Gov. J. Gregg Cherry, asking the defendant's sentence be commuted. Now an innocent Negro is serving a life sentence here in the Raleigh central prison.

In the other case a 30-year old white man was caught in the act of raping a Negro infant in Smithfield. The man was arrested, bound over to the grand jury, let out on bail and the case has not been heard of since. That was two years ago.

Cavallaro

(Continued from Page 1)

in educational affairs, such as was attempted when former Mayor O'Dwyer (who appointed Cavallaro to the board) tried to dictate to the Board of Higher Education whom they should appoint as president of Queens college.

Cavallaro's suggestion that a member of the city corporation counsel's staff be assigned to help the board investigate "Communism" in the city colleges, according to Lederman and Mrs. Russell, "flies in the face of the expressed will of practically all university groups that matters of personal policy should be decided by the faculties."

INTERFERENCE

Cavallaro, the man "who regrets that he did not attend parochial school," is known by the colleges' teaching staff for his attempts to interfere with the content of courses, according to the union officials. In 1947, their statement revealed, Cavallaro voted against approval of a course in ethical problems because "no readings from a Catholic author are listed," declaring further: "I do not agree with Dr. Caman, Harry J., historian and professor at Columbia University that the Board may not interfere or prescribe course content for the faculty..."

On another occasion, Lederman and Mrs. Russell revealed, Cavallaro moved to send back to a faculty curriculum committee a graduate course in 20th century literature, saying in part: "Of the four writers suggested, in my opinion T. S. Eliot is outstanding. I would be in favor of dropping James Joyce, Thomas Mann and Marcel Proust, as I do not think that there is much, if any, philosophy or art in their writings."

The Teachers Union pointed out that Dr. Carman, the educator, was not reappointed to the Board of Higher Education, and that Dr. Tead, "despite many shortcomings, at least had an understanding of what the function of a college should be."

Cavallaro is a member of the law firm of Brooklyn, Wingate & Cullen, 142 Pierpont St., whose clients include big estates, banks, and many big real estate firms of

Brooklyn. He is a member of the United Regular Democratic Organization, 10th A. D. Kings County. He is a trustee of the St. Athanasius Roman Catholic church and the Catholic Charities.

Hearns

(Continued from Page 3)

she said, as a \$9 a week messenger. "I enjoyed my work, really liked my job, until this new management bought the store four years ago," she said.

They told how, when the store put in a self-service system, "they told us women to empty trucks and do other stock-boys' work."

OVER 25 YEARS

A tall blonde woman stepped out of the picket line for a few minutes to say he had been with Hearns "a good deal more than 25 years—I'm not saying any more." She, too, told of how conditions used to be, before the advent of the owner, who, she said, was trying to smash the union. "We all took a cut three weeks ago, but that wasn't enough for him," she said.

Several men and women agreed that an addition to the buyers, assistant buyers, section managers and other supervisory help, the store now had some of the wives of supervisors trying to serve the bargain hunters. A few scabs came in yesterday, they said they believed.

The receiving booth on 13th street was shut down. Before it was several veteran men pickets, one of them with Hearns for 38 years. "The regular truckmen go by, none have crossed the picket line, except United Parcel Service (AFL) which Hearns uses for delivery," one said. At "The Union Voice" office, however, it was said UPS was "honoring our lines in the union."

Before each of six entrances to the 14th street store picket lines of 15 are kept continually during store hours.

Two women on duty at the employees entrance on Fifth Avenue, one with 11 years' seniority, one with 15 years, stared in at the shoppers. "I don't see how a woman who works for a living can do it," said one. "They're buying, too."

At each of the lines workers gave out leaflets headed "Company Terror at Hearns," describing how for the last several months "we 800 Hearn store workers have

been the victims of a relentless terror by the Hearn management. They appealed to "you, our friends whom we have been proud to serve these many years," to write to Clemente Conole, president, Hearn stores.

"Notify him that you will not patronize Hearns until and unless they deal with us justly and fairly," said the leaflets.

Gov't Presses For Law to Let FBI Tap Wires

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers urged Congress today to permit the Justice Department to use wire-tap evidence in prosecuting what he called "conspirators, spies and saboteurs."

Rogers testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee on legislation recommended by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to authorize the FBI to tap wires in cases involving "national security."

Rogers and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) opposed a proposal by subcommittee chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) requiring approval of a Federal court judge before wires could be tapped.

Irving Ferman, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said in a statement that wire-tapping should be prohibited unless Federal officials swear that treason, sabotage or kidnapping is an actual and not just a possible threat.

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT
FURNISHED room, West Bronx, near transportation, private house, private entrance, friendly atmosphere. Call JE 8-4113.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT
HOTEL-Boarding House, Catskill Mountains, Youngsville, N.Y. 10 rooms, fully equipped. 65 acres. 2-story barn. Swimming. Good for chicken farm. Ideal for children's camp. \$7,500—half cash. Summer rental \$1,000. Call DE 2-1565.

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LULL yourself to sleep with music with this wonderful wonder clock radio, equipped with Slumber Switch that automatically shuts itself off. Then let music gently awaken you in the morning. Attractive mahogany cabinet. Regularly \$29.95. Special at \$25.95. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking. GR 3-7819.

SERVICES
(Upholsterers)
CALL Hyacinth 5-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Cordially attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE
SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.
EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-0900. Day-Night.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance
CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including auto, life, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3226

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
20 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
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Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
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Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Groups

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Clearing out balance of imported cottons to make room for — May 30, when I will display 100 pieces of coatings; each piece large enough for one coat; from Scotland - India - England. These were the samples used by importers showing 1954 line to manufacturers in the U.S. making coats selling from \$295 up. I bought these sample cuts cheap and I'm going to sell them CHEAP. It will pay you indeed to make your purchase now for next winter. Come early—benefit from the best selection

STORAGE FREE IN MY SHOP, IF YOU WISH

MILL END IMPORTS
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Great SPRING LINEN Sale!

The best imported 100% linen table clothes, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard, at the lowest prices, now on sale at the

STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.
Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 15% on all linen. Special reductions for organizations.

Director Writes About New Soviet Colorfilm on Glinka

The following article on the brilliant new Soviet film 'Man of Music' (now in its second week at the Stanley Theatre) is by its director, Gregory Alexandrov, a former associate of the former Sergei Eisenstein.

'Man of Music' is not to be confused with an earlier, less satisfying Soviet film about the Russian composer Glinka shown here five years ago under the title of 'The Great Glinka.'

'Man of Music,' said Ben Levine in the Daily Worker "is a beautiful and unforgettable work of art. The climax is the performance of the Glinka opera, 'Ruslan and Ludmilla' with its swift overture and whirling dances, incorporating not only the culture of 'Great Russia' but the colorful customs of the nations of the Czarist empire."

Alexandrov's new film is "a vast, gleaming panoramic pageant," said H. H. T. in the N.Y. Times, "wisely documenting the music itself rather than the source; blending pictorial ripeness and sheer tonal saturation as have few predecessors . . . generally restrained performances and a strong-faced actor named Boris Smirnov as the focal point; convey a dignified, unwavering sincerity that increases in persuasiveness, as does, after a dawdling start, the entire offering."

"The film is a feast for the eye and the ear," said the Daily Worker reviewer, "but its political message makes it especially important for Americans who are beginning to see the effect of war hysteria on all fields of activity, including culture."

By GREGORY ALEXANDROV
People's Artist of USSR, Stalin Prize Winner—who directed the film.

The name of Mikhail Glinka, great Russian composer, is outstanding among the many glorious names in the history of 19th century Russian music. He played a major role in the creation and establishment of Russian classical music—a role to which he devoted all his life and talent.

Glinka's music is distinguished for its folk quality, life-asserting and realistic. It is this that has made his music immortal.

Glinka died in 1857, nearly 100 years ago, but his music has all lived on. His operas Ivan Susanin and Ruslan and Ludmilla, his symphonic works, his chamber music, and his more than 60 splendid romances, are all popular today. They are performed on the opera stage, in concert hall and over the radio, and now, as always, they win the hearts of millions of listeners.

Many who fall under the spell of Glinka's music often pause to wonder, no doubt, how those magic sounds were born. In our new colour film, Glinka the Composer, we have attempted to answer that question.

We have tried to reveal both the popular roots of Glinka's music and the process of composition itself, the creative quests and the joys of accomplishment.

As the keynote and basic idea of our film we took Glinka's words that "it is the people who write music, while we composers only arrange it."

A sincere and highly-principled musician, Glinka had no easy time of it in asserting his views on music and art. He lived in a period of dark reaction and tsarist despotism, when any manifestation of love for the people, of faith in their powers, was regarded as an attack upon the existing system.

The "society riff-raff," as Pushkin called high society, hounded the composer. Before his first opera—a work dedicated to the patriotism of the Russian people—saw the stage, it underwent many a violent change.

Glinka named his first opera



Boris Smirnov as Glinka in 'Man of Music'

Ivan Susanin, after the main character, an ordinary Russian peasant, who does not spare his life in the struggle against foreign invaders. The tsar renamed the opera A Life for the Tsar, and demanded that the appropriate "loyal" changes be introduced.

Glinka's second opera, Ruslan and Ludmilla based on Pushkin's splendid poem of the same name, suffered an even worse fate. The tsar demonstratively walked out of the theatre on the opening night, and after that the opera was banned.

But among Russian progressives, Glinka's work had many ardent appreciators and admirers.

His great contemporaries—the writers Pushkin, Griboyedov, Gogol and Zhukovsky, and the composer Dargomzhsky—were his sincere friends. With all their heart they supported him in his efforts to create a Russian national opera, to establish Russian national classical music.

In Glinka the Composer we show Glinka's bonds with the people, his passionate interest in their creative art, and his faith in the powers of the Russian people, long famed for their courage, their industry and patriotism.

Progressives throughout Europe admired Glinka's work and recognized his genius. In the sequences of the film which show the composer in Italy we picture the meetings with Berlioz, who rated Glinka's talent very highly. The famous Italian operatic singer, Giuditta Pasta, greatly admired Glinka's music, and at her request he wrote a new aria for her, which was incorporated in one of Donizetti's operas.

A scene in the film shows the ordinary Italian people, great lovers of music, gathering under the Russian composer's window to listen to him sing and then applaud him heartily when he finishes. Glinka's triumphant recitals in Spain and France are also shown.

Glinka's meeting with Liszt, the famous Hungarian composer and piano virtuoso, is graphically depicted. The Soviet pianist, Syatolav Richter, gives a fine performance in the role of Liszt.

Glinka understood and appreciated everything of value in world culture. His heart, however, was drawn irresistibly to his native land where his music took on new life. He drew his musical images from the life and art of his people.

It is hardly necessary to mention the important part that music plays in this film. It includes 49 musical fragments—from Ivan Susanin and Ruslan and Ludmilla, from Glinka's symphonic works, his romances, Jota Aragonesa and Fantasy Waltz, and Russian, Ukrainian and Italian folk songs.

I spent six years preparing for my work on this film. While directing Springtime and Meeting on the Elbe, I studied literature and illustrations, dealing with Glinka

and his period. Thinking about the composer and his music, I gradually conceived the main ideas of the film, its central characters, and the musical score.

It is with satisfaction that I recall my creative collaboration on the film with the outstanding Soviet writer the late Pryor Pavlenko and the scenarist Trenyova, who jointly wrote the scenario.

The musical score was prepared by the composers Shcherbachyev and Shebalin.

The title role is played by Boris Smirnov, a gifted and industrious actor, in his first major part. What attracted me to Smirnov was not merely his facial resemblance to Glinka, but the fact that he is a man of high culture who displayed a most attentive and thoughtful approach to the role.

Acting the role of a genius is difficult—acting the role, that is, so that it will reach the hearts and minds of millions. But in my opinion, Boris Smirnov has succeeded.

L. Durasov, a recent graduate from the Moscow Theatrical Institute, plays Alexander Pushkin, Glinka's first and best friend.

Lyudmila Ivanovna, as Glinka's sister, who dedicated her whole life to her great brother and was his loving and considerate friend, is played by People's Artist of the USSR Lyubov Orlova. Giuditta Pasta is played by Vinogradova.

In many sequences, the filmgoer is introduced to gifted representatives of the Russian people. One is Dmitry Petrov, for instance, blacksmith and self-taught inventor, and veteran soldier who helped defeat Napoleon's army of invasion. A. Sashin-Nickolsky acts well in this role.

Eduard Tisse was chief cameraman. I have now been working with Tisse for more than a quarter of a century.

Tisse and Utkin, the artist, recreated on the screen many historical personages, lovely Russian scenes, views of St. Petersburg, picturesque shots of a Ukrainian fair, excerpts from operatic productions and many other sequences. Of exceptional importance in our film are the montages, masterfully carried out by cameraman Aizenberg and artists Alexandrovskaya, Gordienko and Krasny.

Collaborating with us in our work on the film were the Leningrad State Symphony Orchestra under the baton of the outstanding Soviet conductor E. Mravinsky, the Leningrad State Choir under the direction of G. Dmitrovsky, and the State Russian Folk Song Choir of the USSR under A. Sveshnikov. All the dances are performed by the well-known folk dance group directed by Igor Moiseyev.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7554.

on the scoreboard— by lester redney

(We turn over today's space to a column by Joseph Cacetto of Federated Press on the Cincinnati Reds' change of name which you should enjoy as much as we did.—L.R.)

Red Faced Redlegs

By JOSEPH CACETTO
(Federated Press)

TIME FOR A change, the Republicans said, and all through the land women dyed red dresses blue and storekeepers tore up stray NRA Blue Eagles left over from the earliest New Deal days.

The baseball world rocked with the changing times too. The Cincinnati team in the National League decided it was indeed time for a change and their baseball warriors blossomed out suddenly as the Redlegs.

Is this too much to blame on the Republicans? Hardly. While the U. S. Presidency was in Democratic hands we had the Dies Committee, the Thomas Committee, the Wood Committee and the McCarran Committee. Yet, undaunted by Democratic investigators, the Cincinnati ball club held firmly to its old name, the Reds.

True enough, the Cincinnati Club hasn't won a pennant since 1940. Most years the Reds have been deeply buried in the NL second division. But they were there, in plain view for all that, and no one doubted they were the Reds.

As a matter of fact, the Republicans have missed a bet. A high-ranking official of the late Democratic administration, none other than former Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer, owns a piece of the Cincinnati club.

WHEN SAWYER had influence, did he use it to get the Reds changed harmlessly into Redlegs? Clearly not. What's worse, Sawyer must have known it would hurt him to be associated with Reds. But he brazened it out, and the change came in with golf on the White House lawn.

So far the Reds in the form of Redlegs are still limping along in the NL second division. Cincinnati Mgr. Rogers Hornsby needs a couple of strong-armed pitchers more than he needed a new name.

The time for a change caught some of the Cincinnati baseball writers unprepared, with brains washed or unwashed or parted in the middle. There are no stoolpigeons in this corner's foxhole, so names will not be mentioned. But some of the Cincinnati people have been trying to get by with calling the team Redlegs in sports page headlines and old-fashioned Reds in the body of stories.

That won't do. Maybe the ordinary sports fan knows a Cincinnati Red from the political variety, when one or the other rises up with a baseball bat in hand. But who called Joe McCarthy an ordinary sports fan?

Don't think the change was easy for the Cincinnati club. The Boston American League club had got there first with the name Redsox. They are nothing if not foresighted in Fenway Park and the other ancient Boston centers of learning.

THAT MEANT Cincinnati was in for plagiarism trouble if it tried names like Redstockings or Redhose. As for the Redhats, another NL team is already known as the Cardinals. Redfaces? Redhands? Not likely. Redlegs must have been a final step of desperation.

It is to be hoped that the Cincinnati management has worked out a deal with Boston. The Bostonians, moved by Cincinnati's example, might want to play extra safe themselves. They may come out one day as Pink Sox. It does no good to say appeasement never works. These things become contagious. Could Cincinnati follow suit and take to calling itself the Pink Legs?

All the while trouble is brewing in Chicago too. The AL White Sox ought to be all right for a while, but Chicago also has its Cubs, the NL team. Of course there are many kinds of cubs, but everyone knows the Chicago variety are bears and everyone also knows what country the bear stands for. To be safe, the Cubs better change to Rabbits.

Sub Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

three meetings, it was clearly more than had come in during the past month and more.

Here is a sample of experiences as related at the meeting of readers in the western part of the Bronx:

A small group decided to get the paper circulated in a large, middle-income housing project, peopled by white collar and skilled industrial workers. They started knocking from door-to-door and in a few weeks built up a route of regular readers, and also got three subscriptions.

As a result, the group of Worker supporters was also able to give a hand in getting hundreds of people in the project to take some action in support of the citywide struggle to break down jimmies in the Parkchester housing development, and in getting many to join in the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Even where they met some people who disagreed with them, they reported, there was a unanimously friendly personal response from people, many friendly discussions, questions, etc.

There were a couple of reports of groups that had also gone ahead to get the paper to new readers through door-to-door discussion. The best method for doing this, it was generally agreed, was to leave sample copies of the paper for a few weeks running at the doors of people in a particular apartment house, and then call on them.

Several groups challenged others in friendly competition as to which would reach goals first. Typical of a gathering of Worker readers and friends, appeals were made at each of the three meetings for support to the struggle to prevent eviction, scheduled for the following morning, of the Decatur family at Parkchester.

"One New Millionaire for Every 20 Casualties"

BOSTON, May 20. — The Korean war, "in terms of actual profiteering from tax writeoffs, has produced one new war millionaire, or his equivalent in profits, for every 20 casualties," it was declared here last week by Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the

Northwest Public Power Association. Addressing a convention of the American Public Power Association at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Norwood pointed out that the Korean war "has cost 130,000 American casualties and \$26,000,000,000

in accelerated amortization certificates." He denounced "exploitation of the national defense as an opportunity for unwarranted legal profiteering" and added that "experience with accelerated amortization casts doubt on the sincerity of

utility executives in their protestations that they are loyal to their country." "The national defense," he continued, "has been used as a subterfuge and an excuse to demand and obtain huge Federal subsidies, paid by you and me, to get the electric corporations to perform

their normal and simple public utility responsibilities." "Having received these subsidies, they now have the unmitigated gall to demand the right to incorporate these Federal subsidies in their rate base and to exact from their consumers a 6 percent rate of return thereon."

Ohio Workingclass Leader Gets 1-10 Years in Frameup

AKRON, O., May 20.—A fantastic one to 10 year sentence has been hung on Frank Hashmall, machine shop worker, on a minor technical charge of improper motor vehicle registration and use of an assumed address. The former youth leader's bond has been

revoked and he is in the Akron county jail in spite of the immediate filing of an appeal against the first case in Ohio history where a maximum sentence was handed out for a first offense.

The Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, pointed out that unless this vicious political sentence is reversed any worker who has been blacklisted by big corporations and must use some means of keeping to jail.

The Ohio group urged requests to Ohio Gov. Lausche for immediate granting of bail to Hashmall pending appeal.

Hashmall was arrested last November after city detectives forced their way into his room, illegally seized his personal property and arrested him, amidst newspaper redbaiting hysteria, on the charge that his car was improperly registered.

Before being released on \$5,000 bail, Hashmall was severely beaten up in jail and put overnight into a solitary cell where he had to stand in water funneled through holes from adjoining cells. His straw mattress was set afire as sprays of lighter fluid were tossed in at him with the guards looking the other way.

In the courtroom farce before Judge Wanamaker, Hashmall's progressive literature which had been illegally seized, was brought

in as "evidence" by Prosecutor Alyah Russell and his detectives.

Bail has now been denied by Judge Anamaker and by one member of the District Court of Appeals, Judge Oscar Hunsicker. An appeal for bail is being taken to the entire three-member Appeals Court. Defense funds are needed, it is stated by the Akron Committee for Civil Rights, P. O. Box 657, Akron, O.

NLRB Allows Raid Based on T-H Frameup

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The National Labor Relations Board ruled today that rival unions may challenge the bargaining rights of a union whose officer has been convicted of falsely filing a non-Communist oath.

The decision grew out of a case involving the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the Kind and Knox Gelatin Co., Camden, N. J. At the time the union signed a contract with the company, union officer Anthony Valentino signed the Taft-Hartley affidavit. On stool pigeon testimony, Valentino was convicted in October, 1952, in U. S. District Court, of filing a false affidavit. Because of this, the board permitted the AFL Firemen and Oilers Union to attempt to take over the contract held by the CIO union for some of the workers at the plant. The board ordered an election within 30 days.

Hospital Beds Empty, But Sick Vets Can't Get In

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex) said today 2,393 beds are vacant for lack of funds in 38 veterans' hospitals.

At the same time, said Teague, 24,834 veterans approved for admission to VA hospitals can't get in because no beds are available.

China Trade Union Congress Stresses World Peace Struggle

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN

PEKING (ALN).—The 7th All-China Trade Union Congress, the first held since the country's liberation, opened in the Great Hall of the former imperial forbidden city — the same hall where the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. Eight hundred and thirteen delegates, representing over 10 million organized workers, came to it fresh from a giant flower-bedecked May Day parade in which a half million marched. Present in the hall were foreign delegates from the World Federation of Trade Unions and labor organizations of the Soviet Union, France, India, Germany, Japan, Australia, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Viet-Nam.

Task of this congress is to unite the Chinese workers for the 5-year plan which began this year.

Vice-chairman Chu Hsueh-fan called the congress to order after which vice-chairman Liu Ning-i made the opening speech. Liu began with the vigorously applauded declaration that the aim set by the 6th congress—support of the revolutionary war until victory—

had been accomplished.

He said the workers would maintain their alliance with the peasantry and other sections of the Chinese people and that Chinese unions would "play a bigger part in the world working class movement for peace in the Far East and the world."

Speaking on behalf of the Communist Party, vice-chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Government said in the forthcoming period of industrialization leading toward socialism, full play must be given to the initiative of the workers themselves.

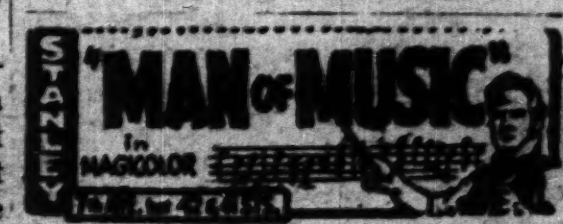
WFTU secretary Louis Saillant said the workers of China were following the example of the "Soviet people who have shown that capitalism is neither universal nor eternal." He told of plans for the Third World Trade Union Congress in Vienna in October, which will be open to all unions whether or not they are affiliated with the WFTU.

Secretary general Lai Joy-u reviewed the work of the All-China Federation of Labor since the last congress. He pointed out that wages of Chinese workers rose

from 60 to 120 percent in various industries in the past three years, that they are now protected by social insurance paid for by management and that workers' housing for one million persons was built in 1952 alone.

Three million workers are attending literacy classes and nearly a half million are attending technical classes, he said. Since China's liberation 7,800 workers have become managers or vice-managers in state-owned plants, he reported. Lai dealt with the role of unions in both state and private enterprises, referred to some errors that had been made and outlined new tasks. He said Chinese unions have established relations with the unions of 50 nations, sent out many delegations and received worker delegations from 28 countries.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7884.



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Crown Heights Freedom of the Press Committee presents

SIMON W. GERSON

"How the 1953 Municipal Election Can Advance the Struggle for Peace"

TUESDAY, MAY 26 PARKWAY PLAZA 8:30 P.M. 1110 Eastern Parkway (Corner Utica Ave.)

Crown Heights Freedom of the Press Committee, with 78 percent of its goal of 300 Worker subs in, has pledged to reach 100 percent by next Tuesday, May 26. We feel that The Worker and Daily Worker are indispensable in the fight for peace and progress in our community and are determined to bring these papers to our neighbors. We urge all interested in the fight for peace to attend the above meeting.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan
FIGHT BACK PARTY. Dancing. Satiric program. Jefferson School Lounge, Fri., May 22 at 8:30 p.m. Contribution \$1. Refreshments included. 575 Sixth Ave.

Coming
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY Concert. N.Y. Jewish Philharmonic chorus. Eugene Malek, conductor, presenting Gratiot "Judas Macabre" by Handel. Participating artists: Selma Kae, soprano, Evelyn Sachs, alto, Raymond Smolover, tenor, Manfred Necht, bass, also group of Schaefer songs. Folk and Israeli songs. Sat., May 23, 8:30 p.m. Town Hall, 43rd St. between E-way and Sixth Ave. Tickets \$2.40 to \$1.20 at box office.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 230 W. 90th St. present Sat., May 23 at 9 p.m. Entertainment and Dance featuring Earl Robinson. Candlelit tables. Refreshments. Donation \$1.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Humor and Satire" (a discussion with anecdotes, monologues and songs). Speaker: Myer Weise. Songs by People's Artist-Singer on Sun., May 24 at 2:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

New Jersey
MEET OUR NEW SOCIAL STAFF on Decoration Day weekend. Folk and Social Dancing, sports, entertainment. Good food, reasonable rates. Reserve early. Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. Telephone 5-1288.

RECEPTION

THE WIVES AND FAMILIES of the Smith Act Victims will be greeted by

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and CARL MARZANI

Speakers: ESTHER JACKSON
MAY WILLIAMSON. EDNA WINSTON

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